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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated

REDUCE MEDICINE PRICES;
STUDY ATOMIC ENERGY AT YUGOSLAV INSTITUTE

MEDICINE PRICES TO BE LOWER AFTER 1 JANUARY 1952 -- Zagreb, Borba, 27 Dec 51

The federal Council for People's Health and Social Policy has completed a revision of the regulations governing prices of medicines, by which their prices are to be reduced effective 1 January 1952. In setting new prices, the commission not only took into account production costs and import prices of medicines and raw materials, but gave prior consideration to demand, setting prices individually for each medicine.

Prices of medicines in great demand, the use of which is not limited by prescription, are decreased considerably. Aspirin tablets are to be 4 dinars each; pyramidon, 3 dinars each; codalgine [trade name?], 10 dinars; sulfathiazole, 8 dinars; and cofepirin [caffeine and antipyrine?], 10 dinars. A tube of zinc ointment will sell for 50 dinars instead of 120; a tube of baby oil, 80 instead of 120; boric acid vaseline ointment, 40 instead of 90; and 10 grams of camomile tea will sell for 6 instead of 18 dinars.

Prices of medicines for chronic diseases are also to be reduced. Insulin is to sell for less than 50 percent of its former price; reumine is being reduced from 300 to 200 dinars; and penicillin is to be reduced from 330 to 200 dinars for 200,000 units. Prices of imported medicines which are used in large quantities, such as aureomycin, chloromycetin, and PAS tablets are to be priced lower than their retail price in the countries from which they are imported.

The Ministry of Finance is to issue a regulation soon which delegates the responsibility for setting prices for medical and laboratory equipment, sick-room supplies, and other sanitary items to production enterprises. They are to base prices on production costs and market conditions.

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STUDY ATOMIC ENERGY AT INSTITUTE NEAR BELGRADE -- Ljubljana, Ljubljanski Dnevnik, 20 Feb 52

The atomic institute at Vinca, near Belgrade, is working on nuclear physics and atomic energy along with other work. M. Cerineo is an assistant in the institute.

The institute has fully equipped laboratories. The physics laboratory has an accelerator which can bombard atoms with 100,000 electron volts. Designed by Engineer Grujic, who died 2 months ago, the accelerator was built in the institute's workshop.

The institute is housed in a building which has steel doors, and concrete walls $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters thick. It contains a 1,500,000-electron-volt accelerator, with which Yugoslav scientists are conducting significant experiments.

Ljubljana is on the way to obtaining a modest scientific institute, where young scientists will be able to study nuclear physics and atomic energy.

BUILD NEW DISTILLERY -- Split, Slobodna Dalmacija, 30 Dec 51

The general overhaul of equipment in the "Radeljevic" Industrial Enterprise in Dubrovnik was completed this year.

Construction also began on a new distillery and alcohol refinery which is to be the sixth largest in Yugoslavia. The new distillery is to be completed by the beginning of the season when juniper berries and whortleberries are processed into alcohol.

The new distillery's products will be much cheaper, for it is located in a raw material center. The new distillery will also produce alcohol from fermented grain, potatoes, and similar products. At least 50 percent of fermented products, which previously were discarded, will thus be salvaged.

"ALKALOID" FACTORY INCREASES PRODUCTION -- Zagreb, Borba, 29 Dec 51

Skoplje, 28 December -- On 27 December, the "Alkaloid" Factory in Skoplje fulfilled its Five-Year Plan for production of codeine phosphate.

This year, it increased its capacity considerably, augmented its production, adopted new work methods, and introduced uniform working procedures.

About 50 percent of the workers were given awards for fulfilling their work as planned.

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